has monopolized the Executive Department of

the general Government for the last twenty

years should be retired. The continuance of

that party in power four years longer would

not be beneficial to the public or in accordance

with the spirit of our republican institutions.

Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The per-petuation of property or place in one

family or set of men has never been

encouraged in this country; and the great and

good men who formed our republican govern-

ment and its traditions wisely limited the ten-

ure of office, and in many wavs showed their

disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty

rears of continuous power is long enough, and

has already led to irregularities and corrup-

tions which are not likely to be properly ex-

posed under the same party that perpetuated

hem; besides, it should not be forgotten that

the four last years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means, and

held in defiance of the wisnes of a ma-jority of the people. It was a grievous

wrong to every voter and to our system of self-

government which, should never be forgotten

or forgiven. Many of the men now in office

were put there because of corrupt partisan ser-

vices in thus defeating the fairly and legally ex-

pressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy

of the professions of that party in favor of civil

service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole brood

of Federal officeholders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people taken

out of the public Treasury by these men

for services often poorly performed, or not per-

the knowledge and presumed sanction of the

administration, to control the election, and

even the members of the Cabinet are strolling

about the country making partisan speeches

instead of being in their departments a

Washington, discharging the public duties

for which they are paid by the peo-

ple. But with all their cleverness and abil-

ity, a discriminating public will no doubt read

between the lines of their speeches that their

or their satellites four years longer in office. Perpetuating the power of

chronic Federal officeholders four years longer will not benefit the millions

of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what

the same discerning public will, no doubt, fully understand, as they will also that it is because

of their own industry and economy and God's

bountiful harvests that the country is compara-

tively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal officeholders. The coun-

try is comparatively prosperous, not because of

them, but in spite of them.

This contest is, in fact, between the people en-

deavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the

pure, simple, economical constitutional gov-ernment of our fathers, on the one side, and a

hundred thousand Federal officeholders and

their backers, pampered with place and power.

and determined to retain them at all hazards.

Hence the constant assumption of new and

dangerous powers by the general Government under the rule of the Republican party. The

effort to build up what they call a strong Gov-

ernment, the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the

courts of the several States, the inter-

erence with the elections through the me-

dium of paid partisan Federal officeholders

interested in keeping their power, and caring

more for that than fairness in the elections; in

fact, the constant encroachments which have

been made by that party upon the clearly re-

not checked, subvert the liberties of the people

and the government of limited powers created

by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated

central government-strong, indeed, for evil-and the overthrow of republican institutions.

The wise men who formed our Constitution

knew the evils of a strong government and the

long continuance of political power in the same

bands. They knew there was a tendency in

this direction in all governments, and conse-

quent danger to republican institutions from

hat cause, and took pains to guard against it.

The machinery of a strong centralized Gen-

eral Government can be used to perpetuate the

same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a Republic, or is such only

name: and the tendency of the party now

in power in that direction, as shown in various ways besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms is quite apparent, and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

But in resisting the encroachments of the general Government upon the reserved rights of the neople and the States. I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the general Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the constitution if rights of the general Government or interference with the proper exercise of its nowers, must be carefully avoided. The Union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket he elected. In that event, proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments: a sound currency of honest money of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin will be maintained; the labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way.

The toting millions of our own people, will

facturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way.

The tolling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be pronerly restrict. The public gredit will be somerly restrict. The public gredit will be somerly restrict expenditures, and the literies of the people and the property of the people will be protected by government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of sorporations and privileged classes. I do not doubt the discriminating instice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would have beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and harreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demanding the sections and make us in fact as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of later, the chiragement of human riples, the promotion of education, morality, religit. Beetly order, and all thus would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am, with great respect very truly yours.

William H. English.

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention, the Hon. John P. Stock-ton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification:

Senator Bayard Visiting Gen. Hancock.

Gen. Hancock received yesterday from Gen.

herman a certified copy of the letter which he wrote to hat officer soon after R. B. Hayes's fraudulent election

served rights of the people and the States, will, if

on the other.

#### THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE GEN. HANCOCK'S PROMPTLY FOLLOW-ED BY THAT OF MR. ENGLISH

The Principles Established by the War Inviolable, Strict Obedience to the Constitu-tion in Letter and in Spirit, Firm Opposiion to All Steps Toward Undue Centrali gation, a Free Ballot Uninfluenced by Bay-mets, The Harmony, and Therefore the Prosperity of North and South, Economy in the Administration and Scrupulous Maintenance of the Public Credit.

GOVERNOB'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY. | July 29, 1880. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880. apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention" lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination

with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall

endeavor to maintain in the future.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United states, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presicency. I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which In every article section, and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive, and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the general Government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State Governnents, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general Government with general powers, and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government—a political system which, rightly dministered, has been, and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: The unity of government which constitutes us one people s justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve.

But no form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people, unless adminis-tration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital rinciple in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompe tence controls, the noblest constitutions and wiscst laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freefair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure

falls.
Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder: no incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be intrusted with it, or if appointed, they should be promptly ejected The basis of a substantial, practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appoint ing power.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the petuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship not of animosity, among our fellow citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expendi tures, should be maintained in order that labor be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers, and producers to de velop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convic tions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen. I am, very respectfully, yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. To the Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, President of the Convention; the Hon. JOHN P. STOCK. TON, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

## Mr. English's Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30, 1880. GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th inst. informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which Essembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter. I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country, his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupulous care to keep the mili tary in strict subordination to the civil authorities, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life—all point to him as a man worthy o the confidence of the people, not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman, and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking bractical man of unquestioned honesty; trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth -the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests

and it is amounced at the Democratic Headquarters that the letter will not be given to the press immediately. Senator Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware had a long conversation with Gen. Hanouck yesteriay, and was necessionated by him to the boat on his departure room Gaveymor's Island. The other visitors were J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Martin T. McMahon, Felix McCluskey. Servential Arms of the Holive of Representatives; George Moss of Watertown, S. V., ex-Deputy Secretary of Since C. J. Wairath J. Oneida, s. Canal Commissioner.

# of the country require that the party which ONLY A WEEK YET TO FAST.

DR. TANNER HOLDING OUT, BUT ON AN UNCERTAIN STOMACH.

hts Jokes and Walking Two-thirds of a Mile in Eighteen Minutes, Notwith-standing Several Spells of Severe Nausea, Two ladies sang "Coming Thro' the Rve" to Dr. Tanner yesterday afternoon in Inrendon Hall.

"That is the only way that I can take my rye now," said the faster grimly.

At 8 o'clock in the morning he made another joke which will be discovered in a copy of the physicians' record given below. The Doctor vomited at \$:10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was restless until about 7 o'clock, though at 4:55 the watchers report him as jocose and lively. At 6:45 he said he felt first rate. He did not take his customary morning ride and he said he didn't care to. His tongue was a little furred, but his eyes had brightened. At 9:44 he put on his slippers, shuffled down out of the gallery and made twenty-five laps of the hall in eighteen minutes. This is recorded in the book kept by the watchers furnished by the United States Medical College. The regular physicians on watch measured the distance and record the twenty-five laps as two-thirds of a mile. The Doctor's friends complimented him on the achievement. Various opinions were expressed about the Doctor's chances yes-terday. The opinion of a majority of his riends was that he ought to bring the fast to a close. Thirty-three days, they said, was as good for the purposes of his experiment as forty days. If he should complete his forty days' fast and then should recover, there would be nothing to show absolutely that he had notcheated. Two things would afford evidence, more or less strong, that the fast was genuinefirst, his death, and second, his inability-to finish the fast. At the present time he could say with dignity that though he believed he could fast forty days, yet he had found that a continuance was taxing his vital powers more than was good for them, and as he was not making the fast as a sporting man on a bet, but as a scientist in a rational manner, it was proper that he should begin to take nourish-

ment.

To all these arguments Dr. Tanner turned a deaf ear.

"I undertook to fast forty days," he said, "and I knew then just what I was about, I will do it if I can, and I have no dout I can,"

Touching the Doctor's chances, Prof. David Wark of the United States Medical College said:

"Dr. R. G. Gunn, the Dean of the Faculty, and I have had Dr. Tanner chiefly in charge. If he should die as the result of this fast we should be greatly blamed. We might never recover from the obloquy that would be cast upon us by unthinking persons. We realize all this; yet we have no fear. If I had a fear I should go to Dr. Tanner and advise him to take nourishment. If he would not eat it would not be my fault. I should thus relieve myself from responsibility. But I believe that he can safely complete fasts of forty days, and that he will do so. It will end at noon on Saturday of next week. This voniting is not a sarious symptom. Hiscoughing would be. The ejecting of mucus from the stomach is little worse, as a symptom, than the ejecting of saliva from the mouth. It is much the same kind of a thing and quite natural. I attribute the Doctor's late bad spells to the coolness of the weather. It calls upon his resources to keep his body warm. Hiscoughing indicates an involuntary contracting of the disphram. If a strong man should hierough for ten or twelve hours he would be greatly reduced in strength."

Dr. T. Elwin Danjelson was one of those who To all these arguments Dr. Tanner turned a

phram. It astrong man should discough for ten or twelve hours he would be greatly reduced in strength."

Dr. T. Elwin Danielson was one of those who accompanied Dr. Tanner on his customary ride last evening. The Doctor, he says, alighted and drank of water from the spring. When he had done so, instead of going back along a short path that led to the carriage, he started along a path that runs parallel with the exerisge road for a short distance and then merges into it. When Dr. Tanner got to the junction he shouted to the driver who was in sight to come along, and then he walked briskly ahead of the carriage for about a quarter of a mile. This showed his strength. Yet just before, at 5% P. M., while he was riding along the Riverside Drive, he ordered the horses to be stopped, and vomited over the side of the carriage about an ounce of fluid. When he returned he rested for five minutes in the parlor of Mr. Judson Sausse, the proprietor of the hall. At the end of that time he started from his chair and shot up stairs into the ante-room of the main hall.

"Keep the people out," he said to Dr. Danielson, who followed him.

Once in the ante-room Dr. Tanner vomited again.

"Idon't regard this vomiting as a aymptom."

when the fast bogan that about this time he should have spells of vomiting. You see, bile is a man's mitural physic. In Dr. Tanner's stomatil, there is nothing to physic. The bile accumulates and ascends into the stomach, especially and when it is once there, having no food to act upon, it produces vomiting."

Mr. Joseph Sciwa (pronounced Skeeva), the junitor of the Hall, who worships, the sun and moon after the manner of his fathers, who brought their faith from Persis, has studied the faster daily. He holds frequent conversations with him.

"He looks bright to-day." said Mr. Sgiwa in excellent English. He is a Russian, though he was brought upon.

"He looks bright to-day." said Mr. Sgiwa in excellent English. He is a Russian, though he was brought upon.

"At 3:40 Dr. Tanner again vomited. For a moment he retched with a face distorted with agony, but he soon felt better. At 9% he retired, feeling very well, apparently.

Dr. E. W. Hoeber, one of the regular physicians on watch, expressed the opinion at that time that there were no indications of a collapse.

A light mail was received yesteriay. Charles L. Wison of Sanderson. Florida, this the inster of production with the satisfied the shall be able to grasp the faster's paw. Dr. B. F. Barnes of Brooklyn writes that in case the Doctor becomes so weak that he fears he may fail in his task, he should take two small, nice sponges, saturate them with water, but not so they will drip, and then out upon each goonze about a teaspoonful of good brander. The surface of the back. Edward H. Dixon, 29 Hith avenue, New York edity, congratulates the Doctor on the purpose and sucenses of his fast, but thinks he is overestimating his canacity of endurance, and that his will is canacity of endurance, and that his will is canacity of endurance, and that his will is overcoming his indigment. "So far as regards your idea," this writer asys," you have been entirely successful. For the dear old father to whom you so tenderly added to the purpose and sucenses of his fast, but hinks h

Campbell. 11 A. M.—Still sitting in his rocking chair in the rope enclosure: the mail was also brought in. 11:15—Lay down on his hed in the main hall. 11:52—Aroses and sat at his table, and commenced reading. 11:55—Presented with a large fan. 12 M.—Drank one ounce of carbonic acid water, 12:15 P. M.—He made a request not to sell any mere tickets. 12:20—He desired the hall to be cleared. He also drank an ounce of carbonic acid water. He then sacended to the gallery. 12:25—He rested on his cot, and soon after tell asleep. He slept about fifteen minutes, but was awakened by the noise of the people bassing in anti-gut. 1:28 P. M.—Dr. Tanner arose and sat on his cot. He asked an evening paper reporter if he had reported him dead to-day, who replied that he reported him feeling first rate. 2 P. M.—Relleved by Drs. Danielson and Winterburn.

At 2:30 Dr. Tanner's respiration was 14, his temperature 99°, and his pulse 78.

The following is a verteation copy of the record in the book kept by the regular physicians, covering the period of Dr. Tanner's sickness, early yesterday morning:

Watch of Drs. Goodman and Osborne—Relleved Dr. Bedell at 12 midnight (of Thursday), Dr. T. sleeping as we went on watch, 12:35 A. M.—Awkened and asked for air pillow, which was given him, 1:30 A. M.—Resting on cot, but not asleep, 22 A. M.—Appears restiess, 30-clock—Restlessness seemed to have increased somewhat, 3:15—Belched up considerable gas from atomach, and vomited with an effort, 3:20—After vomiting, asked for a drink of carbonic acid water, which was given him, and of which he used three ounces; after drinking the water he rested better. 4 A. M.—Belched up more wind; has not sient any since, 4:10,—Asked for more carbonic water and drank one ounce. 5 A. M.—Dr. Tanner remarked that he felt much better now that the night had passed, and he seemed to. 6 A. M., assting, but not sleeping, 6:23—Got up and went to the south gallery, rather exhausted, 7:30.—Still lying on cot, no change, As 1 leav, two regular physicians, Drs. Badham and S.

requiar physicians, Drs. Bauham and S. C. Follitzer, are on watch.

"7 A. M.—Dr. Tanner lying composed. 9 A.

M.—Arose from cot; sat in arm chair, covered
with blanket. 9:40—Descended to main hall;
walked two-thirds of a mile. 10 A. M.—Sat at
table writing for a few minutes. 10:10—Sat in
rocking chair within rope enclosure. Talked
for a short time with attendants and visitors.
11 A. M.—Still sitting in chair; covered his
lower extremities with blanket. 11:15 A. M.—
Lay down on cot in enclosure; desired to have
the blanket closely tucked in around him.
11:30—Dr. Tanner is sleeping quietly."

At 9's o'clock Dr. Tanner seemed to be asleep.
There was a fresh breeze blowing in upon him
through the window in the gallery. At this time
Dr. E. W. Hoeber wrote in the record book: "I
consider Dr. Tanner's condition an excellent
one for the circumstances." At 9:55 the faster
seemed to be sound asleep. Two minutes later
he aroused himself, coughed a little, and then
undressed for the night. He expressed a
desire to lie on a rubber blanket, His idea
is that a rubber blanket not only keeps him
warmer on the open netting of his cot, but that
it ends to keep his pores open. At 10:10 o'clock
he was lying quiet and well wrapped up. Five
minutes later he asked for a wet towel for his
head. At 10 o'clock Drs. N. G. McMaster and
J. P. Relliy began their watch. At 11 o'clock he
was lying quiet in his cot. At midnight he was
asiecb.

It is said by physicians that an examination

It is said by physicians that an examination of the fluid ejected from Dr. Tanner's stomach affords conclusive evidence that he has taken no food.

## THAT THIRD SPANISH OUTRAGE.

#### The Captain of the Schooner George Washing

BALTIMORE, July 30 .- The schooner George Vashington, Capt. Ozias M. Parsons, arrived at this port on Tuesday last from Jamaica and was duly entered at the Custom House and the Merchants' Exchange. Yesterday Capt. Par-sons made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace in this city that while on the voyage to Jamaica from Boothbay, Me., and while off Cape Mayzi, at the eastern point of Cuba, and about fifteen miles from shore, on July 5, he saw by the aid of his gimes the smoke of a steamer apparently lying off the Cuban coast. bout ten miles distant. In a few minutes after he first made her out she altered her course and steamed toward the schooner as though to cross her bows. When Capt. Parsons saw that she was making for him, he ordered his colors and then he waked oriskly anead of the Carriage for about a quarter of a mile. This showed his strength. Yet just before, at 5½ P. M., while he was riding along the Riverside Drive, he ordered the horses to be stopped, and vomited over the side of the carriage about an ounce of fluid. When he returned he rested for five minutes in the parior of Mr. Judson Sauses, the proprietor of the hall. At the end of that time he started from his chair and shot up stairs into the ante-room of the main hall.

"Keep the people out," he said to Dr. Danielson, who followed him.

Once in the ante-room Dr. Tanner vomited again.

"I don't regard this vomiting as a symptom of danger," said Dr. Danielson, "He told me when the fast began that about this time he schooner. Capt. Parsons ordered the schooner have to be a man-of-war, had shown no colors. When within three miles the stranger changed her course and went to windward of the schooner, across her atern, about 1½ miles off, and kept off parallel with the schooner until she got off parallel with the schooner stamed ahead about a quarter of a mile, stopped, lowered a boat, and put off for the schooner. Capt. Parsons ordered the schooner have to and went to the rail. The boat contained two officers and ten men, the officers carrying their swords and the men their bayonets in sheaths, and had their muskets yiled up in the bottom of the boat. As the officers boarded the schooner the commanding officer beckoned Capt. Parsons toward the cabin, and gave him to understand that he wished to see the schooner's papers. Capt. Parsons handed him the papers, and asked whether he could read them. At first he said "Oul," and afterward in English "Yes." Meanwhile the second officer, by direction of his superior, had cone into the hold and after remaining there about ten minutes joined the commander in the cabin. After he had fluished reading the papers, and appeared satisfied that they were all right he returned them and went on deck again. The commanding officer then directed the second officer to make another inspection of the hold, which contained a few barries of flour only, a part of the schooner's stores. He was gone on this inspection ten minutes more. "I asked him." Capt. Parsons says. "by what authority I was thus boarded and my vessel searched, but he made no answer that I could understand; the two officers conferred together for some minutes, but as they taked in Spanish I was unable to understand what they said. Finally they went forward, as if deliberating whether to go down to the forecastle or not, and then turning around the superior offeer said to me, in perfectly plain English. 'How many near have you?' I replied that had the, and ealled them up so that he could satisfy himself about it. He then waved his hand in the direction of the coast of Haytt, which was about southeast from us, and without a word of explanation whatever or of courtesy, receivered the manch and put back to the steamer, after having been on board about three-quarters of an hour." and put back to the steamer, after having been on board about three-quarters of an hour."

Capt. Parsons says that the steamer appeared to be about 500 or 600 tons burden, about 175 feet long, and was a side-wheeler. She was full brig-rigged, and carried (as far as he was ableto make out four guns. She came on him in such a way that he could not make out the entire name on the stern, but was able to see that the last four letters were "gary." The officers were in andress unitors. name on the stern, but was able to see that the last four letters were "gary." The officers were in undreas unitorm.

Washington July 30.—Mr. Evarts to-day received the affliday of Capt. Parsons of the schooner George Washington regarding the schooner George Washington regarding the scarching of his vessel by Spaniards off the coast of Cuba. An official investigation of this and other similar outrages is in progress. Mr. Evarts said to-day that he was expecting further details from the Boston vessel, the schooner Slas Newcomb. He considers the afflidayit of Capt. Persons a very clear statement, but he says: "Of course there can be no action taken by the United States Government unitial the facts in theicass are in its possession." If upon a thorough investigation it shall appear to the satisfiction of the Administration that the Spanish Government has resily insulted the dignity of the United States flag, a demand for reparation will be made. Mr. Evarts does not apprehend any difficulty what-ver. On the contrary, he anticipates in the event of its being proved that the in-dignity occurred on the bligh seas that the Spanish Government will make prompt reparation when called upon to do so, as it did in the case of two American fishermen who were interfered with about two years ago. In that case \$5,000 were paid to each of the Captains as inclemnification for injuries sustained. Mr. Evarts said that every proper means was being employed by the department with the view of obtaining all the facts in the case and reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

## A CLERGYMAN, BUT A FATHER.

#### Declaring that had he a Pistol he would have

case and reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

Kittled his Baughter's Betrayer. San Francisco, July 29 .- At the examining trial of Schroeder, for killing Dr. Lefevre, at Oakland, this morning, the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, father of Mrs. Schroeder, was allowed to testify. He said Mrs. Schroeder, on June 12, confessed to him and her husband that Leisvre to testify. He said Mrs. Schroeder, on June 12 confessed to him and her husband that Leievre had betrayed her.

Dr. Stebbins and his son-in-law soon afterward visited Leievre, when Stebbins taxed him with the crime, which Leievre neither affirmed nor denied, but was much excited and trembied visibly. Dr. Stebbins said he was unarmed at the time but had he had a pistol he would then and there have killed the seducer, and saved his son-in-law this trial. Stebbins further testified that since June 12 Schroeder had acted as though out of his mind. He himself had accompanied his son-in-law on a trip through the country to divert him, but did not successit.

## TORREROS IN MANY COLORS

#### IN WRICH THEY WILL CAPER REFORE THE EYES OF TEXAS STREETS.

Valdemore and his Computriots Ready for the Fray-The Steers Believed to be I qual to their Share-Concessions to Mr. Bergh. The residents of Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth streeth, saw an unusual sight at the door of 49, a Spanish boarding house, at 2 letters were read and answered. The o'clock yesterday afternoon. A man gayly reports of the advisory committees gave dressed in blue slik, emblazoned with gold. arouche that stood at the door, where he sat resplendent as the prince of a school girl's yellow prince, and princes of other nues, all of this city, corroborates the information resprinkled with gold and jewels, until there ceived by the committee. Mr. English writes were seven. Ladies at the opposite windows began to count up to see whether there were any but the seven prismatic colors, when, lo! a prince more gorgeous than the rest appeared n green. This was Sefor Angel Valdemoro. the chief of the torreros, and those were his band of professionals who to-day are to caper nimbly before the eyes of the infuriated Texas steers brought from the Southwest to show New York what the Spanish holiday is like.

The torreros filled two barouches, which, led by a band of music in another barouche, passed slowly through Fourteenth street and down among the curious throngs that collected at the curbstones by the way, announcing the " Grand

Broadway. Small boys scattered small playbille among the curious throngs that collected at the curisiones by the way, announcing the "Grand Bull Fight" at the Central Park Arena in large black letters. The procession turned into Wall street, but turned out again as soon as Señor Valdemoro and his train of espadas and chulos heard the bellowing of the formidable heard in the Broad street arena. Once safely back in Broadway, the toreros rode up the Bowery. They did not prove so great an attraction on the east side, where the neople have brilliant paintings of the fat woman and the living skeleton, the bearded lady and the What-is-it, and animal life never seen before on sen or land, forever before their eyes. One guessed they were "Barnum's circus fellows;" another that they were from a new Chatham street side show. A saleswoman out for a holiday informed het companion that they were the Spanish students, and her companion said, "Yes? Well, I thought they were Eyetalians or something of that kind." They flied through Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue, and alighted at the Spanish boarding house.
"Yes," said Manager Fernandez, lest evening, "Valdemoro has been buily wounded acted or eight times in buil fights in Spain. He has the marks all over his body. That scar on his face was from the sharp horn of a buil. One time, in a town called Prapoene, in Navarre, about two years ago, he was very nearly killed. He had been killing buils all that day. This was the fourth and last one, and Valdemoro was very tired. The buil managed to catch him with its horns, and he expected to die on the spot, but his companions rushed to the resence and killed the buil just in time. You know the espadas are mounted on bilandoided horses at one side, with drawn awords, while the torrers in danger they sour up their horses to his researce, and seek to kill the buil. Valdemoro had to be carried out of the arena; but he lived after to periorm at an other builfight at king Alfonso's marriage, and to get a present of that magnificent costiu

oto persons, and are approached by a number of stairways from beneath the tiers of seats. Whether the thumbs of the senoritas who occupy them to-day be turned up or turned down no bull will die from the weapons of the torreros. Mr. Bergh will not even let him be jabbed by little goads or scarcel by the fire-crackers, as they do in Spain. But they propose to throw binne arrows. crackers, as they do in Spain. But they propose to throw blunt arrows at him tipped with an adhesive substance to stick to his sides. Six bulls, one by one, will be driven into the arena amid the assembled torreres, who will shake their red enous or capes at him, and then caper qut of his way if they can. Some of them may be giad to vault the fence as numby as Mr. Fernandez did at the Esst St. Louis stockyards. In order to somewhat balance the chances which Mr. Bergh persists in throwing in favor of the bulls, the horns of each are carefully tipped with leather-covered pads, like a miniature loxing giove. boxing glove.

#### A BANK PRESIDENT'S ARREST.

#### Lecused of Embezziing \$104 000 in Colorade

Three Years Ago. William H. Cushman came before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to anawer a charge of embezziing the funds of the First National Bank of Georgetown, Clear County, Col., of which he was the President. He was accompanied by Philip P. Wilcox, the Marshal for Colorado, and Deputy Marshal Miller of this district. The accused man was indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Colorado, Judge Moses Hallett, in July, 1877. A copy of the indictment sent to this city contains eight-en counts charging Mr. Cushman, while President of the Bank of Georgetown, with embezziing, misappropriating, and misapplying moneys of the bank at certain specified times between the 4th of August, 1876, and the 16th of July, 1877 The amount specified aggregated \$104,254.55.

President Cushman is well known in political President Cushman is well known in political and financial circles in Colorado. He went there in 1865. In the Constitutional Convention of the State he was the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Marshal Wilcox, who has the warrant of Judge Hailett for his arrest, was the Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The bank of which he was the President, he save, was organized by his father and himself in 1871. It had a capital of \$175,000 the much larger part of which his father and himself subscribed. The bank prospered, and in 1877 it had on deposit about \$50,000. One-half of the amount was special deposits, for which certificates were issued. These deposits mostly belonged to merchants, farmers, and cattle herders living in different sections of Colorado. Reverses came upon the bank through mismanacement, as is charged, and on the 18th of July, 1877, its dears were elosed, At that time it had paid all claims azarist it. President Cushman quit Colorado in 1878 and came to New York. In April lost Marshal Wilcox came here to arrest him, but failed to find him. Two denuty marshals of this district continued the search for him without success, Yesterday morning Marshal Wilcox arrived a second time from Colorado, and within a short time after his arrival the long-sought-for defaulting President was in custosy. The Marshal Wilcox that he discovered him at 17 Broad street, where he had no affects and mining broker. President Cushman and tout he was glad of the opportunity to return to Colorado. He told Marshal Wilcox that he met and recognized him at a hotel up town, where called to see Gov. Rout of Colorado. and financial circles in Colorado. He went of Colorado.

Mr. Cushman was sent to Ludlow street jail to await a warrant of removal from Judge Choate.

# Militia Ordered Out in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30 .- There is great excitenent in Jonesboro over the outrage on Joe Thompsor colored), who was besten and whose daughter wa

The Greenbackers of the Twelfth Missouri
A move in the right direction—things to a drug store for direct have meaning the John M. London for Congress.

Genn's Sulphur that

#### INDIANA'S FOTE SURE.

Confident Letter from the Democratic Cand William L. Scott, Abram S. Hewitt, and B B. Smalley of the Democratic National Execu tive Committee spent yesterday in the Nationa

Committee's headquarters, 138 Fifth avenue hard at work. Reports from advisory committees of the State Committees of several States were examined, and hundreds o good accounts of the condition of the stepped lightly out and bounded into an open | vass in their respective States. The letters continue to bring encouraging news. Those from Indiana say that the Democrats will fream. A purple prince and a prince in surely carry that State in the October election. pink followed dressed with scarcely less A letter written by William H. English, the splendor; then came a white prince and a candidate for Vice-President, to John B. Haskin

ceived by the committee, Mr. English writes that the Democratic State ticket will be elected in October, although the struggle will be desperate.

Letters from Fort Wayne, Terra Haute, Indianapolis, and other cities in Indiana bring news of the formation of Hancock Clubs, and all the information from that State shows that the Democrats are being thoroughly and effectively organized. tively organized. The news from The news from other Western States is cheering. A. W. Clyde of Logan, Iowa, writes: The Democracy is thoroughly organizing even in thi Republican State, in many counties of which it has hitherto kept up no regular organization.

W. W. Wardell of Falls City, Neb., says: We have organized Hancock clubs here, and with the set success we have met in fitten years. Ten per cent of our members are former Republicans. Nebraska can be carried for the Democrets with good work.

Many of the letters received vesterday were from the New England States. They all speak in flattering terms of the condition of the party in that section of the Union. Dr. E. A. Knight of Lebanon, N. H., writes: All our Democratic friends are in fighting trim. This State can be carried for Hanceck. I can truly say that I never saw the Democracy so practically united, and so entitusine tie at this early day in the campaign, as they are atpresent.

entiusia-tie at this early day in the campaign, as they are at present.

Gen. James B. Colt writes from Norwich, Conn., that the Hancock Veterans of the State are being organized in every county, and that a convention will be held in New Haven, on Aug. 17, composed of the State Central Committee of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors and the Connecticut members of the National Association of Hancock Veterans. Among the conspicuous members of the State Veteran Association are Gen. Nelson Taylor of Norwalk, Col. Augustus H. Fenn of West Winsted, Col. Cyrus M. Prindle of Roxbury, and Major H. G. Denniston of Naugatuck. The Connecticut members of the Hancock Veterans' National Committee rrs Gen. William B. Franklin, Gen. Darivs N. Couch, Gen. Dwight Morris, Gen. James B. Coit, Col. John G. Healy, and Col. S. M. Graves.

James B. Coit, Col. John G. Healy, and Col. S. M. Graves.
The letters from Maine say that the battle for State officers has already begun. The union between the Democrats and the Greenback party is complete. The prospects of success in September as flattering. A telegram received by the National Committee from a prominent Democrat in Bangor reads: The Democracy of Maine and the noble Union party send greeting to the Democracy of the nation through the National Democrate Committee of the sharl-us new of a united party, descrimined on a decisive victory at the polis.

The information from New York State is as encouraging as that received thou the Eastern and Western States. O. M. Jeffath: of East Bandolph, Cattarungus County, writes; The Randolph, Centeraugus County, writes;

The Randolph Campaign Unto has started into the campaign hearths, and we promise that this two, carried by Hayes by 129 majority, shall give a majority for Hancock in November. We have now 150 maines on the roll, and will increase it to 250. We have between twenty and twenty-five Republicans with us in the fight. The outlook is the same throughout the country.

Among the visitors to the National Commit-ter's rooms yesterday were Senator Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, A. H. Dill and Charles L. Lamberton of Pennsylvania, Gilbert G. Deans of Bichmond County, John N. Whiting, C. B. Potter, and Henry A. Tilden of this city.

#### ROBBERS AT BRIGHTON BEACH. A Shiffel Thief and a Woman who had to

be Removed in a Cart. While the fireworks were being let off at While the fireworks were being let off at Brighton Beach last evening a burglar was arrested under exciting circumstances on the second floor of the hotel. He had entered the room of Congressman H. F. Page of California by passing from the upper veranda through an open window. His presenc was discovered by Edward Dumphey, chief of the detective squad on duty at the hotel. When he attempted to force his way into the corridor a revolver was placed at his head, and he surrendered without a struggle. Detective Dumphey brought his prisoner to the office, where he was arraigned bufore Justice McMahon. On being searched, a himmy, a pair of hispers, and over a dozen false keys were found in his possession. He gave the name of Charles Hartley, but refused to say where he lived. He was which red say where he lived. He was when to Raymond street jail in charge of two officers, and will be arraigned before Justice McMahon to-day.

At the West Brighton Pavilion a robbery was committed yesterday afternoon, both the perpetrator and the victim heins women. The Brighton Beach last evening a burgiar was ar-Justice McMahon to-day.

At the West Brighton Pavilion a robbery was committed yesterday afternoon, both the perpetrator and the victim being women. The inter was Miss Harriot E. Bennett of 307 Baitie street. Brooslyn, who, with several Sunday school teachers had made an excursion to the beach with 200 chindren. White Miss Bennett was watching the gambols of the children on the shore, a large, flashly-dressed woman approached and suddenly setzed her by the neck. Before she recovered from her surprise her gold watch and chain were snatched by the bold thief who followed up the robbery by scratching the face of her victim with her flager nails. Miss Bennett raised a bond outery, and several of her friends rushed to her assistance and the thief was secured. She made a desperate resistance, and a male confederate fought hard to release her but was not successful several officers having reached the scene. The woman refused to move from the spectand had to be placed in a wagen and driven to the barber shop at West Brighton, where Justice Williams holds court. The prisoners said they were man and wife, although the former gave the name of Michard C. Waish and the latter that of Mary Eliza Howard. With two other women they have been stopping for some days at the west end of the island, and they are supposed to be the leaders of a gaing of theyes who have been industriously working the beach for some times attended with violeuce, do not occur at the west end of the island.

## limes attended with violence, do not occur at the west end of the island.

### GIRLS BATTLING WITH TRAMPS.

A Wakefield Heroine Driving One Away with a Stone-A New Jersey Girl's Adventure. Mary A. Wolf is a tidy appearing delicate girl of twenty, living with her parents in the little town of Wakefield, On Thursday, at noon. she started to visit a sister in Kingsbridge. She was passing a cluster of trees at a lonely spot on Boston avenue when suddenly a man leaped in front of behind a tree. He was slabbly dressed and bere every sign of being a tramp. He inquired where she was going, and, as she started to pass on, he threw his arms round her neck and tripped her, and flung her violently to the ground. Miss Wolf strugged to rise, but the nam held her firmly by the throat. Seeing a sharp stone within grasping distance Miss Wol, by strugged to rise, but the nam held her firmly by the throat. Seeing a sharp stone within grasping distance Miss Wol, by strugging, contrived toget it, and death her assainst two books with the sharp edge of the stone. The blood gushed from two scalp wounds, and the tramp, bewildered and stunned, remained motionless until Miss Wolfe made her escape and screamed for assistance. Farm hands in a neighboring field soon came but the tramp by this time had recovered and make his escates in the woods. Yesterday Policeman Keefe arrested a man who was crouching in a heige on the Kings ridge roat. He had a scalp wound on his head, and at the station Miss Wolf identified him, He gave his name as James Clifford, Justice Batty heid him for trial.

Als O'clock has name as James Clifford, Justice Batty heid him for trial.

Als O'clock has sevening Miss Wetchless, who lives near Believile, N. J., as she was sitting in the parlor, was accessed by a training who demanded money. She relied to give him money, when he threatened to strike her. She immediately grayfied with the fellow, threw him to the floor, and then rolled him out of the window. He fell to the yard below, a distance of ten feet, breaking his arm in two places. her from behind a tree. He was shabbily dressed

## Thomas L. Ogden's Death.

Thomas L. Ogden, Cresident of the Delaware ore Radrond Company, died at his home, near Ogden ation. New Jersey, yesterday morning, from hemorwas formerly a Philadelphia merchant, and whom it storm or betober, 1878, forced the Beingware Shout Read in which Mr. Orther was a large sharebolder, both the has date sharebolder, in the has date a receiver, he purchased the read and be came its Fresident. He was 50 years old, and leaves a tunity.

#### BRITISH TROOPS RETIRING.

#### ATTACKED ALL ALONG THE LINE BY NATIVE AFGRAN TRIBES. Re-enforcements not Able to Advance-For-

warding Troops from England-The Extent of the Candahar Disaster not yet Knows. LONDON, July 30 .- In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, read a telegram from the Viceroy of to-day's date which says: "Gen. Sandeman has sent men to obtain in-formation concerning the Candahar affair, but the country from Knojak to Candahar is disturbed, and the messengers may be ten days before returning. The forces from the Rahman and Dubrai posts are retiring toward Chaman-Choki. They have been attacked along the line of communication by the native tribes, but are holding their own. Assistance is going to them from Chaman-Choki. Native reports say that Gen. Burrows's fight was severe, both to be collecting along the Bolan route, but the forces in Quettah and Pisheen are strong enough to check them. Gen. Phayre has not yet been able to advance, and will await sufficient reënforcements to prevent the possibility of a further reverse."

A despatch from Cabul to-day says: "The details of the news of the Candahar disaster have not yet reached here. All is tranquil here,

details of the news of the Candahar disaster have not yet reached here. All is tranquil here. Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, the British Political Officer here, will meet Abdurrahman Khan to-morrow at a camp fifteen miles north of Cabul. The British forces here and in the neighborhood number twenty thousand. A strong division is ready to move southward.

It is reported that arrangements have been made for the despatch of four or five thousand troops to Afghanistan from England within a few days, and that the military authorities are prepared to supply from England within the next fortnight 12,000 troops of all arms. The Admiraity has signified to the War Department its readiness to provide transportation for 20,000, men within three weeks. The India troop ships Crocodile and Serapis are undergoing repairs; and are therefore not available for service this season.

A desputch was received at the India Office from the Viceroy of India last night, dated the 29th last, which refers to the despatch of renforcements from various parts in India. It says that a battery of horse artillery at Kurrachee has been ordered up. One battery is on the way. The First Madras Cavalry is also on the way, and the Eleventh Foot at Bolan and the Fifteenth Foot at Kurrachee have been ordered up. Gen. Phayre will receive a battery and a European regiment from the Punjaub. His field column will muster three batteries, nine squadrons, and three British and four native battailons. He expects to be ready in fifteen days. Candahar is provisioned to the end of October.

A Bombay despatch to the Standard says: "The first train from Jacobebad to the frontier, consisting of lour regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, was on the point of starting Thursday night. Hoffmanion received by the Indian Government shows that the military strength of Ayoob Khan has been utterly underrated."

The Times this morning says: "Ayoob Khan's victory will have the effect of bringing him

Indian Government shows that the military strength of Ayoob Khan has been utterly underrated." The Times this morning says: "Ayoob Khan's victory will have the effect of bringing him forward as an active participator in the guidance of events in eastern Afghanistan, and in the future settlement of the country his role will necessarily be an important one."

Ayoob Khan is 30 years old. He is the son of the inic Ameer Shere Ali, and is a full brother of Yakoob Edan, with whom he served in the campaign of 1637-68, which resulted in the restoration of Shere Ali to the throne. When Yakoob Khan was recalled from Hernt and imprisoned, in 1874, Ayoob Kan fied to Persiz and remained there until the British invasion drove Shere Ali from Cabul, when he returned to Herat and overthrew Shere Ali's representative. It is stated that he was angry at Yakoob Khan for concluding the treaty of peace at Gundamuk. He has since held aloof from Cabul, His success is likely to make him the leader of Yakoob Khan's party against Abdurrahman, and thus render the proposed settlement difficult. It has been a favorite Idea among this party, since the deportation of the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan, to proclaim Mush probestorate.

The St. Petersburg Golos says: "With the

and ticket office of Station Agent Rose at Pas-saic Bridge, N. J., was broken into at 2 o'clock yesterday, and \$22 in cash, together with railroad tickets and lew-eiry and valuables, the personal property of Mr. Rose, valued at \$100, were stolen. An hour later another rob-tery occurred at ecountry hour of Mr. Duff of No-Verk, from which silverware and jeweiry valued at \$300 were taken. Were taken.

Subsequently two men were observed in the neighborhood lugging a heavy backet across a vacant field. They became alarmed, dropped the basket, and ran. The basket contained ten pieces of alvers are. In a pitcher were concealed three gold bracelets and a watch and chain. The articles were identified by Mr. Duif as his property.

## The Socialistic Labor Party's Position.

DETROIT, July 30,-The National Secretary of the Socialistic Labor party, whose office is in this city, furni-hed the following to the Associated Press: "The naria-hed the following to the Associated Press: "The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor borry has received from tien. Jumes B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, a letter declaring its approach of the Socialistic land resolution adopted by the recent National Convenium of the Greenback Labor party at Chicago. As the question of the endorsement of the Greenback candidate by the Socialistic Labor party depended arrely upon the pectition of Gen. Weaver on the land question, the reply of this gentleman is believed to be chirally assistantory, and is likely to give him the support of labor and land reformers."

LONDON, July 30 .- At the Goodwood meeting to-day the race for the Molecomb Stakes, for two-year-old colts and filles, was won by P. Lordard's chestnut old coits and fillies, was won by P. Lorillard's chestnut filly Paw Paw. The Duke of Westminster's chestnut filly Anthoras was second, and Mr. Craven's bay coit control of the part of th

LOS PINOS AGENCY, VIA LAKE CITY, Col., July in -Forty eight chies and head men of the Uncompanyre Utes signed the treaty yesterday. The success of the tes sinced the freaty yearenday. The success of the communication is assured beyond a doubt, Ouray assured the Communication is assured beyond a subject to the subject that the white River and summers they to surplice that the Union patheres have agreed to the freaty footnuctions were received vesteriday from Washinston informing the Communication that the reservation would not be thrown upon or estimated until the Indians were

#### Old Man Bender Identified.

FREMONT, Neb., July 30.-A man named lootlen, who formerly lived in the Bender netabliorhise it Kansas, and who knew old man Bender netabornised, was admitted today to the presence of the prisoners here and mostified to man as at man Render. He total sessitive as to the woman. The woman claims that total sessitive as to the woman. The woman claims that John Bender ded in 1870. The whereashouts of Kate and John Bender det in 1870. The whereashouts of Kate and John Bender det in the term the prisoners were to have meet John Bender to-day in this state.

#### A Congregation Turned Out for Bebt. The congregation and Sunday school of Cal-

wary Chapel at Riverside, New Jersey, were existed on Thursday attermon, and their pulpit, pews, and surra-ture were packed in the load of a dieb in \$5.75 of weak by them to the Charel of the Holy Communion. One of the warders will find the excitain was not so mus for the

## Two Hundred Cartridges a Man. By Chairst, July 30.—Roumania is contract-ne for twenty unit on earth is—two bundred for each of the one bundred thousand men she can play in the first line to case of war.

Assembly Nominations

# The Republicans of the First Chautauqua astrict yestermy nominated A. H. Sheldon for Assem-

ROME, July 30.—Cardinal Francesco Appuzzo,

#### The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. o, At Hudnut's Pharmacy at 3 A. M., 59°; 6, 59°; 6, 59°; 12, 72°;

Signal Office Prediction. Clear or partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature, ste-tionary or lower barometer.